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STANDARD THEATRE—" H. M. S. Pinsfore."

STANDARD THEATRE—" THE BARRET'S Daughter."

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Onsiness Nolices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1879. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-About 23,000 people have left Szegedin, ____ Habron, who was wrongly convicted of murder in England, has been set : Weston has challenged Rowell, Workmens' wages are to be reduced 15 per cent by the Midland glass manufacturers in England. = A free trade movement has been set on foot in France. ==== There was an angry scene in the Reichstag yesterday, during the discussion of a report on the petty state of

siege in Berlin. Domestic.-The Democratic Cancus has nominated Mr. Randall for Speaker of the House; the Republicans have nominated General Garfield, = Mrs. Oliver testified in her own behalf yesterday in her suit against Simon Cameron. ____ Kansas men have come to Washington to accuse Senator Ingalls of bribery. - An affray in Alabama between the whites and the blacks was so serious as to lead to calling out a regiment of mil- itors usually are by impecunious debtitia. === Governor Robinson has removed County Clerk Gumbleton; he declines to remove Register Leow, as he has promised to comply with the law. === In the State Assembly yesterday a motion to recommit the bill limiting the stalls in Washington Market to residents of this State was defeated.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The General Ticket ar Passenger Agents' Association was dissolved and a National organization was effected. - William V. Blake, a potter, of Trenton, N. J., in an affidavit charged Captain Williams with assaulting and ejecting him from Gilmore's Garden. === Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, Generals Floyd King and Clingman, and ex-Senator Hitchcock gave their views of current political topics. - Trains were run on the City Hall branch of the New-York Elevated Road. ____ Judge Daniels refused to interfere with the order of arrest of Frederick A. Freeman. - St. Patrick's Day was observed by the usual parade. ____ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.98 cents. Stocks opened active and buoyant, but closed weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clearing weather and rising temperatures, with slight chances of light rain in the morning. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 31°; average, 3938°.

Mr. Husted made an attempt last night to kill the ludicrous bill which proposes to apply the Chinese principle of exclusion to Washington Market, but the Assembly thought it would be vastly impolite to slaughter at one blow any measure which a committee had reported. Mr. Husted's motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, was, therefore, defeated; but it is understood that the Assembly will murder it hereafter by deferential inches, and with the utmost parliamentary courtesy.

There is a custom, in time of war, of drumming a coward out of the service and out of the camp. It might be a good idea to introduce a custom of clubbing the clubbers out of the police force. If the charges which are made against Captain Alexander S. Williams by a respectable citizen of Trenton, and supported by several of his friends as well as by two members of the Knickerbocker Club, are sustained by evidence, no better example could be found with which to inaugurate such a penalty. If these charges are true, the proper place of this man is not in the police force, but under its surveillance.

Governor Robinson's action in removing the County Clerk will naturally be interpreted as another step in the Tilden still hunt for the possession of Tammany Hall and the enormous patronage of the City Government. The Governor's refusal to remove the Register will, no doubt, be cited to disprove this theory, but the Register, as will be seen by Governor Robinson's decision, built up for himself a pretty formidable defence when he inaugurated reforms in his office. Mr. Gumbleton, on the other hand, will have the satisfaction of finding that his singularly stupid course in refusing to allow an inspection of his books is one of the Governor's chief reliances in making an adverse decision.

That scaffold confession of Peace, the pious English criminal, made more of an impression upon the Home Secretary than upon the public. It will be remembered that the doomed man confessed having committed a murder of which a young man had been convicted who was then still undergoing imprisonment. Peace mitted. All that the Republican party asks

was generally suspected of having added this crime to an already long list in order that his life might be prolonged until an investigation had been made. If this was his purpose he was unsuccessful, and the British Home Office has now issued a free pardon to the young man whom Peace declared to have been unjustly condemned. Whether this was done after the discovery of new evidence, or merely to give the convict the benefit of a great doubt, does not appear; but it is pleasant to think that Peace, bypocrite though he was, did not manufacture the story in the very face of death, and that an innocent man has thus regained his freedom.

The public men whose views are recorded in a series of talks on another page, represent widely separated sections of the country, and as widely divergent schools of opinion. Senator Dawes speaks for Massachusetts, and gives the satisfactory assurance, already received from others, that President Hayes will resist to the last the Democratic assault upon the election laws. Ex-Senator Hitchcock talks right out from the shoulder, after the manner of Nebraska, about the necessity of renominating Grant in order to put down "the patent reformers," who do not seem much in favor in the bounding West. Adjutant-General Floyd King, of Louisiana, and ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, are Southern Democrats, but General Clingman shows the familiar signs of sprouting-in the way of resurrection-as an Old Line Whig, the strongest symptom being, as usual, a conviction that of the two parties, the Republican should dissolve first.

Mr. Randall's nomination for Speaker of the House of Representatives is without doubt a triumph of the Tilden element in the Democratic party, and a real reinforcement for Mr. Tilden himself. Whether the latter had much to do with the issue of the contest or not, Mr. Randall will be in a position during the next two years to be a powerful friend to the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and there is little question that the new Speaker holds the most amicable relations with the Democratic Claimant. Considered apart from this view, not much need be said of the choice made by the Democratic caucus but what has been said when Mr. Randall has been nominated before. He is a strong partisan, and perhaps not the most scrapulous of politicians, but his record as Speaker has shown him to be a better man than we have much right to expect of a Democratic House, and the country has, therefore, received the news of each of his nominations with something like a sigh of relief. This time he undoubtedly owes his success more to the fears of his party than to its friendship. The alarm of Southern as well as Northern Democrats at the growing boldness of the Southern spirit within the party has carried Mr. Randall through. These men know that this spirit exists, but they see that the ruin of the party will follow upon a premature disclosure of its strength. The cooler-headed Southerners understand this only too well. After a few years, if all goes well with the Democratic party, the Randalls will be forced aside and the Blackburns will be let loose.

A MORTGAGED PARTY.

Mr. Tilden's ability as a drawer of railroad mortgages has been generally conceded. But the Democrats are beginning to suspect that he can clap as ugly a mortgage on a party as he ever did upon a railroad, and that he possesses equal skill as a wrecker of bankrupt roads and of embarrassed parties. The old man is heartily detested, as "grasping" credors. But the Democratic citizens of the Wild West and Sunny South, who have devised means to repudiate State and county debts without number, have legislated cities out of existence in order to cancel mortgages upon them, and passed acts of State legislatures in Arkansas and Wisconsın to wipe out mortgages on much-indebted counties, gnash their teeth with rage at the thought that Mr. Tilden has a mortgage on the Democratic party which they have not yet found means to repudiate. In bygone years, when Mr. Tilden was

managing campaigns for the Democratic party in the State of New-York, he loaned to the party a great deal of his valuable time and services. Railroad corporations have been obliged to pay a great many thousand dollars for less work than he gave to the Democrats in political campaigns. It was not very clean work, either. Mr. Tilden may not be ultrafastidious, but it probably galled him not a little to have on his hands the conduct of campaigns in which Tweed was Boss and Hoffman was figurehead, and fraudulent naturalizations were as plenty as repeaters. But he bore everything with the patience of a Shylock, and bided his time. He was engaged in putting a mortgage on the National Democratic party. If there was an unclean or unscrupulous Democratic worker anywhere in this State, Mr. Tilden found him out, and discovered what he could do. His services were unpaid; for reward he had only a debt of gratitude-and his little mortgage. Debts of gratitude political parties do not often pay. But Mr. Tilden's mortgage

is quite another matter. The party tried to pay him off by electing him Governor, but presently discovered that it had only recognized thereby his claim to larger payment. There was some struggling and kicking at St. Louis in 1876, but the unhappy debtor who is in default, and resists foreclosure, generally gets the worst of it. The nomination was a decree of foreclosure, and Mr. Tilden has since been trying to realize on his property. At the present moment the wild Western Democrat, who would very much like to repudiate this debt as well as every other, fails to see exactly how to do it.

For there the old man sits, with his mortgage in his hand. "Nominate me," he says, or my perfect knowledge of all that is rot-"ten in the Democratic party of New-York will be used, and not for you. If you think you can carry New-York for any candidate against the will of S. J. Tilden, proceed to President without the help of New-York : if so, try it. But I think the mortgage 'valid, and if anybody wants the Democratic party for any future use, let him pay me one Presidential term for it." The Sage of Cipher Alley has a strong position, as his enemies begin to discover. Whether they can elect him or not, he can make it very certain

The Republican party has excellent reason for regarding this situation with profound satisfaction. It is quite ready to submit to the people a full history of the contest of 1876, and to see whether the free white voters of the North will yield to the "Copenhagen' of "Russia," by which the poor and recently enfranchised black voters of certain Southern States were too proud to be bought. Mr. Tilden's peculiar skill in New-York is ad-

that they cannot elect anybody else.

famous swindling by which the people of this State were robbed in the election of 1868 shall not be repeated. To prevent such swindling an election law was passed, which Democrats now propose to repeal. He who votes with them, or yields to their demand, or assents to any kind of compromise by which Mr. Tilden's friends can get power to repeat the frauds perpetrated in 1868, when Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the State Committee, virtually consents to rob the State of New-York of its free choice in the election of a President. If the Republicans stand firmly by the law, Mr. Tilden will learn from the people of New-York, in November, 1880, that they have found out what sort of man he is.

A QUESTION OF UNMASKING.

It is worthy of remark that in the progress of the Democratic canvass for the Speakership, which has been, for the brief time it has occupied, quite lively and animated, everything has been made to turn upon the question of unmasking. By some of the disputants it was handled gingerly, as though it was hardly the thing to talk about publicly, or in a tone above a whisper, while others did not hesitate to discuss it broadly and with the utmost freedom. Whoever has taken the pains to read the extracts from Democratic newspapers, North and South, concerning the Speakership, which have been collected under the head of Public Opinion from time to time, must have observed the contrast between the grievances of the two sections; the Northern newspapers being anxious for the most part to continue the reform masquerade the party has been engaged in for the past three or four years, and to keep back the Southern wing of the party from injudicious disclosures, while the Southern Democrats, having secured, as they think, their old position of power in their several States, are impatient to take the lead of the whole party and entire control of the Government. With both sides it is held simply as a question of time when the disguise shall be thrown off and the ulterior purpose be disclosed to turn over the Government to the men who undertook to subvert it, and failed. The main question at present is whether the Southern wing of the Democracy shall resume its old control over the party before the party gets control of the Government, or shall lie low and leave the Northern wing ostensibly in power until the greater event is consummated. On one side the more conservative point out the danger to the party in making Southern ascendancy too conspicuous; on the other the hungry and impatient say: "The Democrats "are in the majority in House and Senate, and "the Southern Democrats are in a majority in "the party. We will do as we please," On the part of the latter we have had

lately some refreshing exhibitions of frankness which we shall do well not to forget. The extract from a Mississippi Democratic newspaper, commented upon in yesterday's TRIB-UNE, is one of the most outspoken of these. The Mississippi editor will no doubt be censured by his discreeter associates for the brutal candor with which he discloses the desires, and perhaps the purposes, of the unrepentant and unreconstructed Democracy; but he is only a step or two in advance of the position openly taken by better known and more influential Southern journals, and probably not a step ahead of what most of them actually think. When this ranting patriot says "the Confederacy has at "last captured the Capitol," and threatens after 1880 to "tear your amendments from the "Constitution and trample them in the mire," to "recognize the right of secession, a right that is not dead but sleeping," and to "decorate the Capitol with the pictures of Davis and Lee, of Stuart and all "lost, but living still "-he is guilty simply of an indiscretion. He blurts out what it would have been better for the party to keep secret. It is wild talk out of the neck of a whiskey bottle at the cross-roads, maybe, but it is the kind of talk that moves and pleases the cross-roads. And it is crossroads politics that makes Southern Congressmen and United States Senators. The only difference between the constituents of this writer and the more conservative partisans who deprecate such frankness is, the former labor under the delusion that the end is accomplished already and there need be no more dissembling. They have secured a Solid South, and they think there is nothing more to be gained by affectation of love for the Union or the empty pretence of having abandoned the Lost Cause. Conservative Democrats know that a too early disclosure of the real purposes of the party will be

fatal to its success in 1880. There is nothing strange or unusual, of course, in a party's dividing into conservative and radical factions. Such divisions invariably follow party success, and accompany the responsibility for legislation or administration. But the remarkable feature of the present situation is that there is really no difference regarding ultimate results. The agreement is universal that the party now returning, as its leaders hope, to power, is the very same old Democratic party that avowed the doctrine of secession and acted on it in 1861, and that it returns-if it does return-to power, with beliefs and purposes unchanged. It is by the consent of the party that the Southern leaders, lately in revolt, control and direct it; and it is by the alliance of the two wings that the whole party hopes to govern the country. The division into radicals and conservatives in the party is upon no dif ference of principle or doctrine, but only upon a matter of policy and a question of time-the time when to throw off all disguise and appear in the party's true colors. The radicals are the Southern cross-roads statesmen who take counsel of their hunger and impatience : the conservatives are those who think it necessary to keep up the deception a little while longer, or until the Presidency is secured. The end is the same with both-the old party try it. Perhaps you think you can elect a governing the country, the old Southern wing trolling both.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

The movement of negroes from the planta tions along the Lower Mississippi to Kansas has assumed such dimensions as to distress the authorities of St. Louis and Kansas City. who are obliged to provide for the deluded emigrants, many of whom arrive in a destitute condition, having spent all their money for passage and subsistence on the steamboats. It appears that the influx of these poor creatures is so great that the Mayor of St. Louis has sought to check the movement by issuing a proclamation warning all persons against coming to the city without money to support themselves, while the Mayor of Kansas City has taken active measures, not only

to feed the suffering families that have

if he is to be a candidate again, is that the in- reached that place on their way to the imagined promised land, but to send them back to their old homes.

This curious exodus undoubtedly got its first impetus from Senator Ingalis's rather visionary bill proposing to set apart lands in Kansas for colored colonization. Few of the plantation negroes can read, and it was natural that the character of this measure should be grossly exaggerated as the news spread among them, until many came to believe that the Government was ready to give them all homesteads and set them up in farming. Their old dreams of "forty acres and a mule' seemed about to be realized. The most absurd rumors gained credence. A letter from Vicksburg to a commercial firm in New-l Orleans, published in The Democrat of the

latter city, says: The negroes in this part of the country have the "Kansas fever." They have, in a manner, quit work, and are preparing to go to Kansas with General Sherman, who is now in New-Orleans with his troops, so they say. The report is that the United States Government as set Kansas apart as a negro State, and will give every family free land and \$500 in money, build houses. etc., and all that are here after the 15th of March wil be killed by order of President Hayes, who has turned

No doubt there were unscrupulous agents for transportation lines ready to take advantage of these ridiculous reports to persuade the negroes to sell what little property they possessed and invest the money in tickets to Kansas.

In the region about Vicksburg a special

cause existed for discontent among the

colored people. Last year the cotton crop was a failure in a district extending for about a hundred miles around that town, and embracing some of the best cotton lands in the South. At the end of their season's work the negroes, who rent land at a fixed price per acre, had to part with nearly all their scanty crop to pay the rental, and found themselves without money to buy clothing and provisions for the ensuing year. In their distress they seized eagerly upon the rumors of Government assistance in Kansas, and magnified them into facts. Another cause of their singular readiness to leave their old homes, and probably a still stronger one, is the deprival of political rights which they have suffered during the past two years. The blacks of Mississippi and of the northern parishes of Louisiana are profoundly discouraged. They have an idea that the National Government, on which they have leaned as the only support for their civil rights, has deserted them. Although in a large majority, they find themselves robbed of all political power by the trickery and violence of the whites. Their ballots, if allowed to be deposited in the boxes, have no more influence in deciding the result of an election than if thrown into the nearest bayon. No matter how ignorant the negro may be, he sets a high value on the ballot, believing it to be his only weapon against the encroachments of the whites on his rights as a freeman. The bitter experience he has gone through during the past few years have led him to conclude that it is of no use to struggle with the whites for the right of voting guaranteed him by the Constitution. They may let him vote, but they will always count themselves in a majority. With the franchise gone, or rendered valueless by fraud, he fears that all the rest will go-his right to a fair trial in the courts in cases where white men are concerned, his right to sit on juries, and his right to enjoy the fruits of his labor. Everything he values most, next to life itself, seems to be in peril. He fears that he will be reduced to a condition of serfdom by State laws and the terrorism of rifle-clubs and other bulldozing organizations, and that Abraham

Lincoln's precious gift of liberty will in the end become an empty mockery. A prey to such apprehensions, it is no wonder that he is deceived by false hopes of a "the glorious leaders of a cause that is not freer and better life in the far West, and conquering the love of home, which is much stronger in the black race than the white, dict their transits. Shortly before his death, Le sells his mule and his plough, and with his wife and children and scanty household effects embarks on a passing steamer to seek a land of liberty and law. Unfortunately there is no place for him in Kansas. Without capital to begin farming he can do nothing. His labor, unskilled as he is in the methods of Northern farming, is not in demand. His dreams of prosperity and happiness vanish, and he finds himself a pauper among strangers, who seek to be rid of him as soon as possible.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT,

Messrs, Harper & Brothers submitted to the Secretary of State some time ago a suggestion for the appointment of an international commission to consider and present the details of a copyright treaty to be proposed by the United States to Great Britain. The last scheme for the settlement of this vexed question was submitted by the other side, and it failed because, as the Americans believed, it was devised in the interest of the British publisher rather than the British author. The next offer for an agreement ought to come from us. The opinion of the public and the wishes of the principal American book-houses are tending so strongly toward the establishment of an equitable copyright law for the two countries that an arrangement of some kind will unquestionably be attempted again before long, and it seems to us that the suggestion of the Harper Brothers opens a way to success. No treaty should be drawn up until a full discussion of the case, in all its bearings. has shown the negotiators what each nation really wants and what it has a right to re-

The difficulty, as everybody now anderstands, does not arise from any unwillingness on the part of American readers or American booksellers to pay the British author the usual royalty on the product of his brain. It springs rather from the desire of English publishers to obtain, under cover of a copyright law, a monopoly of the manufacture of English books for the American market. They are not entitled to any such privilege as this. Literary piracy" is no infringement of any right theirs; it wrongs only the author; governing the party, and the old ideas con- and his interests would not be protected, but on the contrary injured, by giving a single manufacturer control of the markets of both nations. What is required is a law that will not restrict the industry of the printer and the paper-maker on either side of the ocean, and will not interfere with the circulation of cheap literature, but will secure to every writer of a book a fair payment for the creation of his brain.

The scheme which the Harpers seem to favor, although they do not say so in their letter to Mr. Evarts, allows the foreign auther to take out a copyright in this country, provided his book shall be manufactured and published here, by a subject or citizen of the United States, within three months of its appearance abroad. A similar privilege, of course, is to be accorded American authors in England. The word "manufacture" shall not | that the "influence of popular sentiment on the

be held to prohibit printing in one country from stereotype plates, prepared in the other and imported for this purpose. In the main principle this plan is just and practical. It recognizes the author's right of property, it protects the manufacturer, and it favors the reading public. Some of the details, however, are open to discussion. The limitation of the period during which an international copyright may be obtained to three months from the date of the appearance of the book in the country of its origin, places the author en-tirely at the mercy of the foreign publishers. And it would work great hardship in the case of a new writer who, making fame by a first book, might be wholly unknown across the water until it was too late to avail himself of the law. We see no reason for putting any limitation at all upon the time. This is a question, however, to be discussed by the proposed international commission; and if it should be constituted, as suggested, of equal numbers of authors, publishers and publicists, the various considerations involved would be likely to receive a full and intelligent examination in all their aspects.

It is time to look at both sides of the walking

nania, that is if a mania can have two sides at all. 'A well-known physician" of Boston writes to The Journal of that city rather savagely about one walking exhibition which he has seen. It was that of Miss Lulu Bloomer-pleasing, but probably a pseudonym-who was "dragged off her couch every ten minutes to waik her quarter mile." The Doctor reports that she was in a "wretched state of weakness"; that her trainer had to support ber; deathly pale was her face; idiotically expressionless were her eyes; extreme exhaustion was indicated by every motion. No wonder the good physician was in a passion about it, and wrote his communication at once. The hall, as he says, was ill-ventilated; the atmosphere absolutely stifling; and the sight generally, sickening. But the authorities bestirred themselves; they sent the City Doctor down to investigate; and they think of stopping such "senseless displays altogether." Over in Newark, on Sunday, there was a similar exhibition, the poor woman falling into a dead faint, and being obliged to abandon the undertaking. This is not by any means the first instance of the kind; and we shall have others. unless the pedestrian mania is quieted, especially among women. Walking is a very good thing; but a person who undertakes a long-distance match against time, without the necessary physical stamina, will be sure to fail and to get into all sorts of trouble, either physical or pecuniary.

A couple of thousand years hence the dwellers on this planet will have ample data upon which to base a judgment as to whether or no they have fallen into physical degeneracy. The records will show just how fast and far we could walk and run, and how long we could keep it up. The coming athlete will know exactly the speed at which we could row, how far we could jump, how heavy a dumb-bell we could put up and how much we weighed and measured after we had been trained down. The minute details of the great international walk for the Astley belt, with the full accounts of what the contestants eat and how they looked and behaved will, therefore, be contributions to the general run of knowledge upon which posterity will set no small value. How much would we give to know the exact length of the stadium over which the Olympic races were given and the time of all the winners, to quarter seconds, during the thousand years over which the record was kept! How heavy was the discus and just how far did the champions hurl it? What "locks" and "holts" were affected by the well-greased wrestlers who won the wreaths. How did the winners train and what was their size and their weight? The records are are all too meagre to help us form a satisfying estimate of the strength or endurance or supleness or skill of the choice specimens of ancient manhood. We are certainly more considerate in our treatment of posterity, and if posterity does the fair thing it will thank us for it.

American astronomers will doubtless scan the sun's disc very closely to-morrow in order to detect any trace of the intra-mercurial planet which ac ording to the Astronomische Nachrischten will probably pass across it on the 19th inst. The observations of Professors Watson and Swift during the solar eclipse last year, have shown that at least two or three of these small bodies do really exist. No one has yet, however, been able to pre-Verrier, the great French astronomer, asked the scibut though careful watch was kept both in this country and in Europe, on the days named, nothing was discovered. It is doubtful if observers will be more fortunate to-morrow, since so little is known of these diminutive planets, that predictions of their transits are mere guesses. But this very uncertainty clothes them with special interest to the astronomer, who is sure to neglect no opportunity of detecting them.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, is the one man be fore the country who most conspicuously embodies and represents in his own person the Southern Idea and the Ohio Idea-a combination for evil which is foreordained to be overwhelmed by an aroused people in 1880. Therefore Mr. Thurman's latest blunder in supporting Blackburn for Speaker is by all odds his biggest one.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Tilden seems to be enjoying better health. The unterrified Democracy is bulldozed by an in-The circus at Washington will begin promptly at

They do say that Mr. Hayes is going to insist on

being a coordinate branch. If Mr. Cox can't slip into the Speakership he ought to be made leader of the House.

Now that Randall is to be once more Mr. Speaker, ammy gets another twist on the brethren

The Democracy wriggles and wriggles, but it can't slip Mr. Filden's iron grip upon its collar. Not a word yet from Hardy Solomon. He must have got half way around the world by this Once in two years the Clerk of the House of Rep-

Why not organize an International "chinwhacking" match, and enter Springer as the American champion ?

resentatives finds himself the biggest man in the

Political soothsayers who are naming Garfield for the second place on the ticket ought to remember that he is good enough for the first place any-

The accumulation of Republican campaign material will go on with great rapidity if the Democrats decide to buck their heads against the Gov-The country will not be liable to forget that the

session of Coppress which begins to-day was forced upon it by Democrats for the purpose of secur-ing unfair elections.

It looks like a very violent form of Harmony which has broken out among the Pennsylvania Democrats. Senator Waliace's attack seems to be Democrats. Senator Waliace peculiarly distressing to him. All the President's most intimate friends agree in

declaring that he will not back down a particle on the question of repealing the election laws. That is The tide seems to be setting against Your Uncle

Dick in Ohio. Americus Vespucius Rice looms as the Democratic candidate, being especially strong as a one-legged soldier. If it were not so brutal it ight be remarked that the party is shifting its fections from a wooden head to a wooden leg. Ben Hill announces that whenever the Democratic

party in Congress takes issue with the Republican

party in Congress tasks that the reproduct party in "any measure affecting the form or fact of our Government," he will act with the former, whether to do so be "expedient or inexpedient, politic or impolitic," and if he had added "right or wrong," everybody would have believed him. The California Republicans issue an address which is taken up largely with a denunciation of the Chinese. They console themselves with the reflection

Pacific Coast is travelling eastward with majustic strides," and "will soon reach and cross the Alleghanies, and will silence the sickly sentimentalists on the Atlantic." The address is not signed by Kearney, but the rhetoric is unmistagably his.

Mr. Tilden must burry the progress of that fresh barrel through the South. There are audible mutterings of discontent, and open remarks that Bayard is a much more desirable candidate than Tilden, since he has a backbone and a warmer place in his heart for the South. It is also said that Bayard can carry New-York as surely as Tilden can, which seems to be a fact, for neither of them can carry it with the present obstacles to ballot-box-stuffing in the way.

The energetic high priest of the Western inflation party, Mr. Wash. McLean, has been giving the Democrats in Washington some characteristically frank advice. He tells them the thing to do is to surrender to the Greenbackers and make no fuss about it. He would give them everything but the Speak ership in organizing the House, rather than have any trouble. As for the Ohio campaign, he advocates a full submission there also, and there is no reason why the party should not follow his coufor there is no difference whatever between an Ohio Greenbacker and an Ohio Democrat. Both favor the wildest kind of financial principles, but the bone of contention is that both want all the offices.

Señor H. Bernardi Georgy is a simplenanuered, elderly Mexican gentlemas, who is the owner of what he claims as five genuine Marillos and ne Raphael. The pictures, which are now in San Francisco, were sent from Spain to the Convent of St. Augustine, in Durango, in 1721.

The house in Rome in which John Keats lived and died has just been decorated with a memoria; dab bearing an inscription relating to his death. Sir Vincent Evre made the address of dedication, speaking of Joseph Severn, in whose arms Keats died, who is still living in Rome, and who would have been present and not age and infirmities rendered it impossible in such weather; and, finally, having told how cordially the Marchesa Santasilia, the owner of the house, had given permission for the erection of the tablet, he confided it, in the name of the English and American people, to the custody of Her Majesty's representative. people, to the custody of Her majorsty a transfer six Augustus Plaget in a few words heartily accepted the charge given to him. Dr. Nevin, on behalf of his American countrymen, bore testimony to their admiration of the poet's genius and their interest in his Colonel T. W. Higginson, talking of the

meeting of extremes at the rooms of the Rev. Joseph Cook, the other evening, said that during the last fifty years evangelicals and radicals had been moving in the direction of greater union and greater sympathy for each other. Many concessions had been made on both sides. Conservative religious journals had advanced thoughts and ideas in religion with which radicals could agree. A little more sympathy would bring both nearer together. For himself, he had been brought up in the liberal faith, and he knew nothing about stifling conscience which orthodox people talked so much about His simple natural religion was sufficient for him, and it brought peace. His experience among the poor, especially among the degraded freedmen of the South, had convinced him that the religion of radicals worked the best. He claim d that the orthodox people were to indifferent about the salvation of the soul. Only on man had ever attempted to save his soul and show him the way to Cirist.

Mme. Gerster is credited by a correspondent of The Theatre as saying: " My father was a carpenter in Kaschau. I used to go to school and work at home I was always happy and always singing. I sang about my daily work, as a bird sings, because my heart was full of joy and music. Sometimes poorer people stood in front of the window. I thought that it was a great compliment, and I would sing just as well as I could. Well, one day when father was out to work and mother was away at the market I felt very happy. I was just twelve years old then, was froning, and singing with all my might. When I stopped, a man at the window clapped his hands and said, 'Ah, little girl, you sing like a bird.' 'And who are you?' I asked. 'Weil, I'm Helmesberger. I'm the musical director from Vienna. Helmesberger. I'm the musical depeter from vienda.
I'm going to give some concerts here in the vitiage, and
when I get through in Kaschau I'm going back to
Vienna; and if you want to go with me, I'll take you,
he naded. Then," said Madame Gerster, laughing,
"I remember how they fixed me up. Father was to pay
for my tuition, and mother was to keep me in clothes,
I remember how I cried and laughed and sang all the
way to Venna." ony to Vienna.

ROME, March 17 .- Cardinal Carlo Morichini, Bishop of Albano, is dying. He is seventy-four

GENERAL NOTES.

Albany appreciates the fitness of things, There is an old umbrella in the Loan Exhibition. An Illihois Reformer aims to suppress by

legislation the social abuse of "treating." He has introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature a bill providing that any person who "treats" snother in a doon shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5, it not more than \$15, for each and every offence. M. Clémenceau, who aspires to lead the Re-

publican majority in the French Assembly, but has not carried his point in the recent debates, has represented Montmartre in successive legislatures since 1871. He had not until the present session taken a leading share in the debates, and was better known for his quarrels with M. Paul de Cassaguac, and his fruitless attempts to force a duel upon him. He is a spare man, singularly quiet in manner, an ex-cellent swordsman, and a dead shot. He is a ready speaker, eschews superfluous words, and has the invaluable power of securing a hearing for himself, no matter how adverse his audience may be. He is a physician by profession, and the people of Montmartre, where he lives ad the year round, are said to be devoted to him. He speaks English with singular perfection for a Frenchman. He is under forty, being a year or two younger than Gambetta.

The college journalist is sometimes asked the awkward question. "Who wrote that article !" In The Yale News of Wednesday appeared a number Pen-aud-ink sketches of students as representatives of Mars, Hermes, Bacchus, Hercules, etc., no names but the classic titles being used. One of these sketches was taken by Robert S. Rodman, of Rock Island, Illinois, to have reference to himself. Mr. Rodman is a member of the senior class, a "Skull and Bones" man, and popular in the college. He had had, it is reported, some previous misunderstanding with J. W. Keiler, one of the editors, and had threatened to thrash him if anything should again appear in the paper in reference to him. On Thursday he met the editor and asked who had written the offensive article. The editor replied, in effect, that the college organ was a newspaper and not an in dividual, and then acknowledged that he had written the article himself. Rodman then struck at Keller, who wears eye-glasses. The blow was made with telling of wears eye-glasses. The blow was made with telling of feet, Keller's glasses being broken and his face cut by the glass. Keller is tail, finely formed and a good athlete, and in the rough and tumble fight, which was fleree white it lasted, both men received and gave a number of hard blows. The fight lasted but a very short time, fellow students finally having to separate the combatants. Keller is about the street, though he wears his head done up in a handkeremer. Rodman is confined to ms room, and it is reported has been in bed over since the encounter.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

Mr. Wallack's stage has been occupied for a week by Mr. Palgrave Simpson's adaptation of Sar dou's "Les l'attes des Monches." The piece has been known here for nearly twenty years-though but seldom acted-under the name of "Henriette." That version, it will be remembered, was made by Edward G. P. Wilkius, a writer who possessed abundance of the French spirit, but not in equal fulness the crisp and crackling French style. The present version is sharper in outline, brighter in substance, more alert in movement, and wittier in dialogue than its predecessor, and therefore a better piece. Its revival has proved brilliantly successful; and the success, it may be worth while to note, rests, not upon the accidental satisfaction of some public caprice or some appetite of medicenty, but upon actual and high dra-made forces naturally productive of their legitimate offect upon the human mind. To specify these forces, in definite language, is by no means an easy matter. The comedy is one of cross-purposes, embarrassing entanglemen's, comic perplexity, and equivoke; and it is animated throughout by a certain clusive, evanescent charm, all the more delightful and victoribecause subtle and impalpable. the something which, in essentially dramatic writing, stands between action and language, and is the out of both. It occurs in such plays as " Much Ado," Love for Love," " To Marry or not to Marry," " How She Loves Him," and " The Captain of the Watch." B is felt rather than known, and it cannot be defined. A Scrap of Paper" it raises and sustains a delicious feeling of exhibaration. It causes action to travel lightly over the surface of a very serious story of amatory intrigue, which it outlines with perfect clearness and illumines by sudden and steady flashed of bright intelligence,-never lapsing into tedious detail and never pausing on a point of effect. The story,-playgoers probably remember,—is that of a lady's love-letter, which is selzed by a gentleman, recaptured by another lady, and at last, after bringing the characters dangerously near to serious trouble, is joyfully commit-